THE BATTLE OF MEMPHIS.

An Officer of the Ram Fleet Relates His Exciting Experiences in Demanding and Receiving the Surrender of the City, and in lloisting the Flag.

By Lieut. W. D. CRANDALL, of the Ram "Lioness."

building, and I thought might be due to an

explosion in the basement. We afterward

found that this opportune explosion was

the magazine of a stranded rebel gunboat

burning on the opposite side of the river,

in Arkansas, a mile or two below Mem-

phis. Immediately the mob began a wild

rush for the street, and every one's atten-

tion seemed to be drawn towards the

Levee, and in less time than I can tell it

Leaving Ellett and one soldier at the

foot of the ladder, I with the other, men

hastened to the landing, ordered down the

flag of truce, and hoisted our own flag.

Taking my whole force of nine men under

we were the only occupants of the room.

The Queen of the West, Monarch, Switz- allow the flag to be taken down, but, of erland and Lancaster, and five stern-wheel-ers, the Lioness, Sampson, Mingo, Fulton he came and said our boats were about to ers, the Lioness, Sampson, Mingo, Fulton shell the city because we had not returned. and Horner, all were remodeled river At this juncture a shock like a mild steamboats. Decks cut down, engines and earthquake was felt, which shook the boilers protected by heavy timbers, prows made sharp and built in solid for the spe-cial purpose designed—ramming and de-stroying the enemy.

It is not surprising that there are some points connected with the capture of Memphis on June 6, 1862, which have got into history with considerable departure from the truth. Some of the scenes of that eventful day came under my personal observation, and may be of interest, in so far as they bear upon that memorable event and the part taken therein by the Ram Fleet. I was First Lieutenant, commanding the Lioness, one vessel of the Mississippi Ram Fleet. This fleet had been outfitted under the personal direction of Charles R. Ellett, sr., a noted civil engineer of the antewar period, of which fleet of vessels he was given command, with the rank of Colonel. The command had proceeded from New Albany down the Ohio and Mississippi early in May, 1862, arriving at the flotilla of gunboats and mortars (then at anchor a few miles above Fort Pillow) commanded by Commodore Davis. Col. Ellett reported to him as commanding officer. The Ram Fleet consisted of nine vessels of which four were powerful side wheel steamers. It was a fact not then generally known, but of which Col. Ellett was well advised. that the rebels had already resorted to the same mode of warfare, and were likely to sweep our flimsy naval craft from the Mississippi waters. A demonstration of their power had been given but a few days be-fore our arrival above Fort Pillow.

Several vessels of the rebel fleet, lying under the guns of Fort Pillow, had been showing themselves around the point almost daily, and on the day referred to one whose name I am not now sure of, but think it was the Gen. Price, had boldly approached the Commodore's fleet, and attacking the Cincinnati had inflicted a damaging blow, causing her to sink, and escaped with scarcely a scratch from the Cincinnati's heaviest guns.

The arrival of our fleet of rams, to-

gether with army operations in the rear of Fort Pillow, caused its evacuation on the night of June 4. The entire Federal fleet then moved on down the river toward Memphis, anchoring above the city about dark. It was expected that the enemy would make a stand there against our further progress. In sailing orders for the morning Commander Davis placed some of his own vessels, five or six in number, in the lead, and allowed the rams second place. The rebel fleet of vessels, eight in number, if I remember correctly, were drawn up in battle array in front of the city, the right in advance, and as our fleet slowly dropped down the engagement was opened with a shot from one of the rebel vessels. Firing then became indiscriminate, the contending fleets gradually approaching each other. This was the supreme moment for Col. Ellett and his rams. Col. Ellett brother, Capt. Alfred W. Ellett, was in command of the Monarch, the best two of his vessels, which two vessels he had reolved should demonstrate the feasibility of the ram principle. Ordering his own ves-sel forward, he hailed the Monarch to follow, and gallantly these two vessels, the Queen in the lead, made their way through the line of Federal gunboats, and directed their course toward their nearest antag-

tion of the battle, as from my own vessel, three miles in the rear, landing a couple we had first landed at Memphis) some of I shoot him?" "Yes." He shot the man, smoke; but I was well acquainted with the water. results, and many eye-witnesses have de-scribed the scene of destruction in wihch the rams Queen and Monarch took a conthem. Suffice it to say that in the space of half an hour, as the result of the combined actions of the rams and the gupwith their heavy ordnances, every vessel of the rebel fleet, with a single exception, was sunk or disabled and captured.

Arriving upon the scene with the Lioness as quickly as it was possible, I was hailed alongside the Queen by Col. Ellett; der of the city. He accompanied it with verbal instructions to land at the foot of uous place. (two brave men of my old command, the 59th Ill.) each with a flag under his arm. with young Ellett and myself, went ashore and made our way through a dense mass several blocks and inquiring our way, we at length found the Mavor's office and delivered our message. He replied verbally that the city was in disorder, having just been evacuated; that the City Government was powerless, being without police, and d that he had nothing to surrender: but I insisted upon a written response, and his reply is a matter of history. We then inquired for the Custom House and Post Office, reminding him of our instructions to hoist the flags. To this he objected, urging that in the wild and disordered conditions of things we might receive bodily harm, and that he was powerless to protect us. But when we persisted in carrying out orders, he volunteered to accompany us, continuing to appeal to us to desist off the earth.' from our purpose until troops should be landed and the city regularly taken possession of. Again we made our way through Crandall coming down the street and im-

HOISTING THE FLAGS.

upon this, we carried it out to the front of the building on the roof, and hung it from a flue out over the street. We were greeted with wild yells from the street better that time serving as ship Carpenter. low, and several pistol shots were fired at us from the opposite side of the street, but we were untouched. Returning to the room below, we found it filled to suffocation with half-drunken soldiers and raving wocashun am?" citizens, and for half an hour or more we held them at bay by sheer bravado, standing about the foot of the ladder, and almost momentarily expecting an attack what do you do for a living?"

"Ah, yesser, yesser, I understands yer wife. several times came up and urged that we takes in washing."

First Shot for His Regiment.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of July 14 I notice the article Charleston (S. C.) paper four days old. I "Errors of War History," giving Gen. Boynton's and Rodenbough's account of the battle of Chickamauga. I belonged to Division, Fourteenth Corps, and at that time was Captain of Co. I, 86th Ill. Lieut.-Col. D. W. Magee commanded the regiment. Our brigade was assigned to Gen. Gordon Granger's Reserve Corps, at Chattanooga. I kept a diary of all that happened, of any note, each day, while in the service. Gen. Boynton is correct when he states that Col. Dan McCook's Brigade opened the battle of Chickamauga on the morning of Sept. 19, 1864, at Reed's Bridge, Chickamauga Creek.

Our brigade marched from Columbia.

Our brigade marched from Columbia.

The other note says "Federal Soldier: When the states that Col. Dan McCook's Brigade opened the battle of Chickamauga on the morning of Sept. 19, 1864, at Reed's Bridge, Chickamauga Creek.

Our brigade marched from Columbia. "Errors of War History," giving Gen. received by the boat two notes, which are Bridge, Chickamauga Creek.

Our brigade marched from Columbia, Tenn., by way of Huntsville, Ala., arriving in Chattanooga at 8 o'clock p. m., Sept. 16, and camped that night. The next evening our brigade, with the 69th Ohio, was ordered to march out and destroy Reed's Bridge, on Chickamauga Creek. Gen. Minty's Cavalry had been fighting near the bridge. It was late in the evening when, near the bridge, we came in contact with the rear of the enemy's wagon train, going to their camp, crossing at Reed's Bridge. Their brass band was marching in the rear of their train. We captured eight musicians, with their drums and brass horns. arms, we immediately returned to the Post Office building, where I posted a guard at the foot of the ladder, and then with the We could have captured their train, but our orders were to destroy the bridge, and we let the train go to their camp unmolested, minus their band.

remainder returned to the boat, stopping The brigade and Capt. Barnett's Illinois on our way at several points to capture Battery took position on the left of the Lafayette road. Co. B and Co. I of the and bring away rebel flags, one or two of them being in front of the Appeal news-86th and 20 men of the 52th Ohio were As we reached the Levee an Indiana detailed for picket duty. Our line was on regiment was just marching up from a transport that had come down from above. the right of the Lafayette road. In the transport that had come down from above. morning we moved our skirmishers to the This regiment was at once formed about top of the hill, just at break of day. I a large flagpole standing on the Levee, a had a private by the name of Jacob Petty. conspicuously tall object, with a rebel flag a good marksman, but rather eccentric. I

"THE CROWD FOLLOWED TO THE UPPER FLOOR OF THE POST (FFICE."

fastened to the top. The regiment protold him that if he killed a rebel I would ceeded to cut down the flag pole as we were leaving to recross the river. About this time near Lieut. A. A. Lee. When Petty saw

distance, and he had no subordinate milithe surrender, but my arrival on the scene with the Lioness changed his plans in part.

This chapter of history was read at the these flags upon the Custom House and ture of Memphis. He thus tells the story:

"After Col. Ellett had ordered Lieut. Cran-Post Office. By this time the Monarch, dall to obtain the surrender of the city, Leaving eight of my ten soldiers under the boat touched the shore. The Captain of people congregated upon the Levee and crowded down to the water's edge. Passing utes, Capt. Throdes and I were standing

"The Mayor ran back up the street, and

in 20 minutes after that we saw Lieut. the crowds which seemed to grow more mediately after went back with his men, hostile at every step as our purpose be-came known. under arms, and soon returned with his men and some rebel flags trailing in the dust, and the Stars and Stripes flying. They had hoisted the American flag over Arrived at the Post Office, a three-story the Custom House. About the time of building, we ascended the stairway, the crowd following to the upper unfinished zine boat exploded below the town. We floor. The only mode of getting upon the looked down in that direction, and could roof was through a hatchway reached by climbing a post with lateral strips nailed on. Leaving the two men at the foot of this ladder, I and young Ellett, with one flag—the other having been spatched from spifed and run on down in the fight and flag-the other having been snatched from drifted and run on down in the fight, and the soldier carrying it and torn to shreds a did not get back to make a landing at the few minutes before-climbed up and out on Levee at Memphis until about two hours the roof; but finding no flagpole, I returned after the surrender had been made to Col. to the upper floor and found a piece of flooring about six feet long. This I split across the corner of a hatchway, and Ellett and myself spliced the two pieces together with a ball of bandage which he luckily carried in his pocket. Fastening the flag carried in his pocket. Fastening the flag upon this, we carried it out to the front to them; but, the above are the literal facts ing duty opposite us. We seldom, except

What He Did.

"What dat, Judge, yer ax me what my

"Yes, what is your vocation? I mean upon us. During this time Mayor Park now. What I does for a livin' is-my wife

of heavily-loaded coal barges, I could but dimly see the battle going on amid the fired that morning. Very soon after that In the history of this affair as it appears in the official correspondence of Col. Ellett, it will be seen that the demand for spicuous part, several of the enemy's ves-sels having been struck and disabled by his son. At the time it was written no wounding men and horses, and the cavalry vessel of his own fleet was within hailing retreated. I was over the same ground after the battle of Missionary Ridge, with tary officer on board the Queen with him, Co. B, that was on picket on the morning and I presume he intended to send his son. of Sept. 19, to bury two of their men killed with a few soldiers, in a yawl to demand that morning, and we captured two de-Forrest that morning, and we saw many Col. Ellett's subsequent report of this carcasses of the dead horses; and down matter favorably mentions the gallant connear the spring there were graves of 21 near the spring there were graves of 21 hailed alongside the Queen by Col. Ellett; his vessel was lying disabled ashore opposite the city, and he wounded on her upper deck. Going aboard I received a note from him addressed to the Mayor or commanding officer of Memphis, demanding the surrender of the city. He accompanied it with had ordered our brigade and battery to the the Levee under flag of truce, and take Reunion of the Marine Brigade in Buffalo. the enemy back to the brigade. About this medical cadet) and three men without Another account of the same affair was time we heard heavy cannonading and medical cadet) and three men without arms, and to take two flags, and upon read by Comrade James A. Lions, who musketry on our right. The enemy had encountered Gen. Thomas's troops. marched my men back and joined our brigade one mile in the rear. Col. McCook had sent one of his Aids to notify me to Post Office. By this time the Monarch, which had pursued the retreating rebel boat, was far down the river, and all the boats of the Commodore's fleet, which were slow and heavy in the then high stage of water, were from three to five miles below the city. I at once obeyed the order. This was the first time the enemy fired explosive musket balls at us. When they struck a hard subtle water, perhaps a foot deep, right where the water, perhaps a foot deep, right where the water, perhaps a foot deep, right where the captain. I carried and used that mornarms on board, we four, Serg't William ordered the line to be taken out, but the ing a Henry repeating rifle—16 shots ordered the line to be taken out, but the crowd was so great that the man could scarcely get there. He ordered me to disperse it. Lieut. Crandall started with Col. Ellett's son, one soldier by the name of McDonald, and another, Cyrus Lathrop When they had been gone perhaps 30 minutes. Capt. Throdes and I were standing to Fife-Maj. A. P. Webber of my register. In the control of the second one to make its appearance at Nashville. Judge Daniel McCook, sr., exhibited the first one and gave me the address to procure it, and I bought one and used it until mounted; then turned it over play to shoot through a lamb to kill a wolf. I know nothing of his personal grievances, and it has a history. Judge Daniel utes, Capt. Throdes and I were standing to restand the street with man, come running down the street with a large white hat in his hand. He was man, come running down the street with a large white hat in his hand. He was dressed in light Summer clothes, and looked as though he weighed 250 or 300 pounds. It was the Mayor of Memphis. He worked his way through the crowd and came up to the boat and said:

"Cantain the officers that you have sent" in Ohio. He was using the same rifle he showed me at Nashville. What I state as equally entitled to credit, with himself. If they are not, why not, nothwithstanding the boat and said:

"Cantain the officers that you have sent" monuments, erected on the hill near Red's over again" by going into details that you have sent of the same rifle he showed me at Nashville. What I state as equally entitled to credit, with himself. If they are not, why not, nothwithstanding they enlisted the latter part of the war?

It is needless to "thrash old straw all over again" by going into details that you have the average front of the showed me at Nashville. What I state as equally entitled to credit, with himself. If they are not, why not, nothwithstanding the boat and said:

"Cantain the officers that you have sent" as a stream of the same rifle he showed me at Nashville. What I state as equally entitled to credit, with himself. If they are not, why not, nothwithstanding the boat and said:

"Cantain the officers that you have sent" as a stream of the same rifle he showed me at Nashville. What I state as equally entitled to credit, with himself. If they are not, why not, nothwithstanding the same rifle he showed me at Nashville. What I state as equally entitled to credit, with himself. If they are not, why not, nothwithstanding the same rifle he showed me at Nashville. What I state as equally entitled to credit, with himself. If they are not, why not, nothwithstanding the same rifle he showed me at Nashville. The showed me at Nashville. Th

> DID THE LETTER ARRIVE? Trade, Commerce and Postal Service Between

ment lay near Falmouth, Va., we were called on to do picket duty along the Rapparison with the one written under the pahannock at a point where on each side pahannock at a point where, on each side, there was a beach, then rising ground, westway, late Robert Wilson, Co. G, which prevented us from seeing any one approaching the river on our own side while we had a full view of the approaches on the opposite side. The pickets of the contending armies were in full sight of each other, and, the river being narrow, we could, by a little effort, talk to one aning duty opposite us. We seldom, except when notified of the approach of the Officer of the Day, had a gun in our hands. Some one on duty there before us had shaped from a piece of wood a very good model of a boat—about two feet long—and had fitted to it a mast, sail and rudder. By tying the rudder and the sail are tried to make the sail are t By tying the rudder and the sail so as to catch the wind and steer the boat, we were able to do a little trading. Sometimes our boat became becalmed out on the river,

WAS NO MAJ. STOUT THERE. Wis. Cav. in 1863. He says that Maj.

Stout was in command of the 3d Wis. Cav. when the rebels made the attack, and that I rode a roan horse. I feel like meeting he immediately bolted for the fort, and an old friend when I read a letter from the never stopped until safely in the fort. I old 28th Wis. I would be glad to hear am at a loss to know whether Mr. Peck from Charley Lyman, Clerk at the Prowas misinformed or whether it is an intenional misrepresentation. No Maj. Stout ever belonged to the 3d Wis. Cav. Capt. Stout, Co. H, 3d Cav., was in command of Cos. A and B, and was the rear-guard of that train; and when the rebels charged us, just after daylight, we were asleep in our saddles, as we had had no sleep in the night—and, indeed, many of us had but very little sleep in three days and nights. We were riding in the rear of the sutler's wagons, the rear of the Govern-ment train. The charge was made from our rear left oblique; the first thing we knew of the presence of the enemy was a yell and a volley. We galloped past the sutler's wagons, as the teamsters had cut their horses loose at the first volley, and left them standing in the road. When we had passed them and come within sight of the rear wagons of the Government train, which was making good time under whips and spurs, Capt. Stout formed his men and opened fire on the rebels until they fell back across a small point, and were flanked by the troops from the fort with two howitzers. After the troops from the fort became engaged, we ceased firing and marched back by the sutler's wagons, where we found two dead rebels, who had attempted to plunder while the fight was yet on. Capt. Stout's company (H) lost scrap, and did not go to the fort until the Spring Hill-as in our more than four and General A. J. Smith never was; he was rebels had been driven across the Verdigris and the Arkansas. I belonged to Co. H. 3d Wis. Cav., and

we followed the retreating rebels to the Verdigris ford. I saw the sutler wagon that Mr. Peck discribes. It was standing in the woods between the road and the river. The rebels had cut the team loose, as they were so hard pressed. Our troops that buried the dead reported 32 rebels on the field, and 13 were shot while crossing the river. I believe there were four Union men killed. I saw two of our company, and one from Co. B. wounded. Capt. Stout went back to Fort Scott. Kans., took sick, was sent to Fort Leavenworth and died there. He was a brave soldier and good to his men; and it is to defend his reputation that I write this letter. I can prove my statement by any and every member of the company. But they were not under the immediate command of Capt. Stout. I think they were at or in the fort when the fight commenced. The men of Co. H who were killed were William Page, Corporal and mounted orderly, and a private named Mann. I was with the escorts for three different trains that Summer. Was at Cabin Creek, July 1 and 2, 1863, when attacked by

Stand Waitie, who was defeated and driven into the river. I do not remember that we lost a man that Summer, though we were in constant danger, as the rebels coveted our trains with great longing to possess them. No doubt we would have been overwhelmed had we not had the help and support of the troops in the fort. The escort was always of too small a force.-G. S. KILGORE.

As to "Sooners" and Others. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I beg to call your attention to an article in your issue of Aug. 25, "Sooners of '61," in which the author launches into indiscrim-inate and unauthenticated accusations of composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d Vt., and 33d the veterans who served during the latter part of the war of the rebellion, questioning their motives, etc. Now, Mr. Curtis

and there is a mod around, and I am alraid they will mob them.'

"The Captain said: 'You go back, and if you have not guns enough, gather up your citizens and give them clubs and disperse the crowd, and if my men are not back here in 20 minutes we'll blow your city off the earth.'

statement. The survivors of Col. Dan McJok's Brigade will ever remember the name of Gen. H. V. Boynton, who gives credit to Col. Dan McCook's Brigade for the honor they earned in that battle.—

ALLEN L. FAHNESTOCK, Commanding 86th lill., Lieutenant-Colonel.

the war of the redefinon, who served that term honorably, or was for any cause honorably discharged, is to-day an honorably discharged, is to-day an honorably discharged in that war; and, further more, they, one and all, deserve the ever-lasting gratitude of their country. I consider Mr. Curtis H. Terry's article an unprovoked outrage, which shows the author provoked outrage, which shows the author to a good deal less advantage than it does

The editor of The National Tribune has always been very courteous in opening the columns of his paper to both blue and EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: During gray; but I fail to recall one article written by the most rabid Southerner, ex-soldier or citizen, that would stand any com-142d Ill., and Co. F. 214th Pa.

MORPHINE Curea Free

ind would not go either way. Then we had to wait for favorable wind, or, as we generally did, throw stones to make waves the would carry the boat to its destina
Waterman, 14 Lexington Ave. N. Y.

OPENED BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA. tion. The rebels haduplenty of tobacco, of which we were short. They had no coffee; I had a little that I could spare for Daring Attempt to Escape to the Rebel

EDITOR NATIONAL TIRBUNE: Comrade James J. Hall says: "Please call up Lieut. Smith, 5th Kans. Cav." I will now, from

friends. By sending a note to Wm. Fland- Officer of the Day, and had completed a reau, New Rochelle, New York, you will confer a lasting favor on a friend in war. States B. Flandreau." round of the chain-guards and of the pickets. Being dissatisfied, on reflection, after his return, he decided to make some I wrote as requested, but I never re- new disposition of an outpost, and rode ceived any answer. I hope my letter out again, in his shirt sleeves, with his reached the father. I would be very much pleased, even at this late day, to learn that my letter reached its destination; also. that the rebel lived to see his home. In-deed, I would be very pleased to hear from him. the gate, to get water. As he reached the door some one said: "Captain, there is a man getting on your horse." The Captain One day the rebels were careless, and turned and saw that it was Hicks and he failed to warn us of the approach of the Officer of the Day. The boat being on land on our side, the officer captured it and made a present of it to the wife of the Captain would and made a present of it to the wife of the Captain would and made a present of it to the wife of the Captain would and saw that It was links and the warn to see the him. Hicks ran, pursued by the Captain, who opened fire. Hicks dropped, hoping that the Captain would turn to secure the horse and give him a the General commanding our brigade. Was chance to break for the adjacent brush it really his to bestow?—J. B. Evans, and escape. The ruse did not work; the 102d Pa.

Captain captured Hicks and searched him. In his boots were plans—excellent and accurate—of fortifications and forces of both Pine Bluff and Little Rock. He The Fight at Verdigris Ford With the Guer- brought Hicks to headquarters and turned him over to Capt. A. D. Monteith, Provost-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have Marshal. The prisoner was turned over to me by the Provost-Marshal with orders been reading Wagon Boss by R. M. Peck. to deliver him to Lieut. Like, who had In the issue of Aug. 25 he describes the charge of the prison. I carried the order attack on a supply train escorted by 3d for Hicks to be taken before the Military Court for trial; also, the order for his removal for execution.

Comrade Hall ought to remember me. vost's office, and from James Lusk-both of my company.—W. H. ATKERSON, Co. D, 5th Kans. Cav.

NINTH CORPS AT PETERSBURG.

A Maine Gunner's Reminiscences of a Winter in the Forts.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your Corps at Petersburg," by Geo. M. Buck, Co. C, 20th Mich. In the writer think I recognize Serg't Buck, whom I knew 12-pounder Napoleons in Battery 9 from Oct. 22, '64, to March 15, '65. I certainly remember many of the 20th boys; and I find in my diary the following names: Lieut. Baker; Sergt's Hammond and Hunkerford; Corp'ls Shafer and Wilber; Johnny Bullen, the Drummer; Charley Pangburn, Johnny McCallister, Billy Brown, Thorn, Crazy, Smith. These boys used to visit our big bombproof often; many are the Indian war dances and other jollities we had there. We belonged to the Second Corps, but were temporarily attached to the Ninth Corps when they reduced to the Ninth Corps when they re lieved the Second on that part of the line. the Spring of 1864. The brigade I was It seems good to read those old familiar in consisted of the 14th, 27th and 32d a half months occupancy of Battery 9 we always to the front with his men. Yes, old certainly had many iron compliments from comrades, let us erect a monument in all of them, besides the mortars in our honor of the hero of the Red River expedifront.

that we gave Spring Hill better than they one, will help. I suggest that we put the sent, and kept them pretty quiet. When money in the hands of the Editor of The we left Battery 9, on the night of March | National Tribune, and he will see that it 15, we were relieved by two guns of the goes into proper hands. By all means, let 19th N. Y. Battery; but history says that us build a monument to our beloved Gen-Cos. C and I, of the 5th U. S., had two cral A. J. Smith. guns in there at the time of the Fort Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, President of Stedman affair, March 25; and if they the Army of the Tennessee, has written were manned they must have largely con-tributed to the defeat of the enemy, as was erected by the Army of the Tennesse they had two embrasures from which they two years ago.—Editor.] could sweep the ground with canister, be"I have in my possession tween Fort Stedman and Spring Hill—
or Colquit's Salient, as called on the maps.
The main lines, at Battery C.

The main lines, at Battery C. nearer together than at any other place around Petersburg, and as there was no discharge by writing to me. It was picked picket line in front we, all Winter, ex- up on the streets of Philadelphia, Pa., pected an attempt at its capture, and kept some 30 years ago, by Mrs. Samuel Reece, one gun loaded with canister every night, who lived there at that time. and the guard, with friction primer in hand, to discharge it at first evidence of a charge, to awake the men in line. We ance due me on back pension, for increase had about 20 officers and men in there, and all became very strongly attached to the 20th Mich. boys; and I think Buck's article is the first I have seen in regard to Battery No. 9 and the part it played March 25, 1865.—J. E. Rhodes, 6th Me.

They Were Not Supported.

Battery.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I fully agree with Comrade D. C. Bixby of Co. G, 3d Vt., and I, also, ask: Where were the 800 men sent to the support of the four companies of the 3d Vt. when they charged and captured the fort at Lee's Mills? We had the honor of being brigaded with them N. Y.; of the last I was a member. Comrade Bixby seems to feel good over the fact that Gen. Baldy Smith was the first Colonel of his regiment. No doubt Gen. Smith would have done better, if he had been left right here! I consider him a failure everywhere else! Yet Gen. Smith thought the 3d Vt. was the best regiment in the service; and he, being a man who loved to take on too much steam at timesand as that was one of those times-as he happened to ride along the line where his old regiment was, and he being in the right condition to think that it was time to end the war, and that a few of the 3d Vt. was all that was needed to do up the whole rebel army, he sent them to do it. They did all that any like number of men could do, and more than most other commands of like numbers have done. I know that no troops were sent to their assistance. If there had been, I think we could have captured the whole of that small rebel force at Yorktown; but they were unsupported, and the sacrifice of 125 brave men was fruitless .- G. J. PALMER, Co. D. 33d N. Y.

Who Can Tell Her? EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Can you rive me any information concerning the Knowltons, who were in the Revolutionary War? Those who went from Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut—Jonathan, Thomas, and others? Also, of those who were in the Mexican War; and those who were in the War of 1812? Jonathan Knowlton was my grandfather; Thomas Knowlton, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, was my great-uncle. I have been appointed Regent for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I went to trace up all my ancestors possible. Also; can you tell me anything of Gen. Lyon, who was quite a hero in the civil war? I think his home is in Missouri. I will appreciate any information.—Mrs. J. D. ALEXANDER, Cisco, Tex.

A Veteran Color-Bearer.

The Des Moines papers speak of the long journey of Lieut. Chas. E. Barker, to to his widow what you know.

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PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

(PA-KAL)

BATTLE PREMONITION. Comrade James R. Widows, Co. D. 70th Ind., writes: "The story of the premonition of Comrade Haselgraves, told in your

issue of June 30, remin's me of a premo-nition in our company. We were about to charge an intrenched battery at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, and went to fill our canteens. After the canteens were filled Comrade David F. Furgate took from his issue of Sept. 1 is an article. "Ninth pockets some trinkets and handed them to a comrade, saying, 'I shall be killed in this charge; send these to my sister, and he gave her name and address. We tried to laugh him out of his fears, but he was no while in Battery No. 9, and I think he will affected. We made the charge, took the remember our boys who manned the two battery and entered the entrenchments. Comrade Furgate with us. He mounted one of the captured caissons and sat on it. loading and firing for a few minutes, when a musket ball struck him in the abdomen. inflicting a wound from which he died that night.'

GEN. A. J. SMITH.

Comrade Ben Van Dyke, Co. D. 14th Iowa, writes from Oklahoma: "I see in The National Tribune of Sept. 1, a sug--Chesterfield. Goose Neck and Iowa and 24th Mo. A braver man than tion! Come to the front, boys; The Na-I think the 20th Mich, boys can say tional Tribune can get us together. I, for

The main lines, at Battery 9, were 58th Ind. Vet. Vol. Inf. He, if living. or, otherwise, his beirs, can procure the

"Talk about pensions! I received a pension check in August for 20 cents; a bal-Who ever got a smaller check than 20 cents? I have the check yet, trying to find some one able to cash it!"

SEND THEM TO HIM.

Comrade C. F. Laffin does not give his regiment, but he writes from Asotin, Wash.: "I would like to ask if any Comrade or reader of the dear old Tribune can send me a song which was going about in the Summer '64, a part of the chorus of which ran thus:

"'It was the House that Grant built, Indeed it's true, as I tell you,

It was the House that Grant built.' "Also, I would like to get the names and addresses of any of those girls who sang 'My Maryland' on a street of Gettysburg as a part of the army was passing through the town."

WHO CAN ANSWER?

H. Walker writes: "Can you, or any of your readers through The National Tribune, give me any information of the death of Lieut. Ralph E. Ellinwood? He was a member of an Ohio regiment, and his home was at Cincinnati. His name is inscribed on the Battle Monument at West Point. Kindly obtain for me any information you can as to the facts of his death, and in what battle he was killed."

WAS THEIR FAMILIAR PAL.

Comrade A. J. Wright, Sergeant, Co. L. 12th Mo. Cav., writes: "I notice with interest, in a late issue, the account of Reunion of the 11th Ind. Cav. It would have given me much pleasure to have been there with the comrades, although I did not serve in that regiment. I had many friends among them, and was in the same division -participated in the same battles and was with them in many hog-skirmishes and chicken-pickings. They were good boys in every one of these important lines of action

SCATTERING.

Me., writes: "Who were the first troops that went into Fort Gregg in 1865? Before we started in the Spring campaign of 1865, 100 men were taken out of the 11th Me. and armed with seven shooters, and Second Lieutenant Paine, was the first man over the works." how to make imitation honey-something

real honey." husband, now deceased, served, as he lost

[Gen. Nathaniel Lyon—a Captain in the 2d U. S., was killed while in command of the Union troops at Wilson's Creek.
—Editor National Tribune.]

In declared, served, as he lost fever, and was buried at Bethlehem Cemeters, where he served. He enlisted from Indianapolis early in the war, when about 18 years old; was discharged in 1863; his and waited with him till he was dead and and waited with him till he was dead and and waited with him till he was dead and and waited with him till he was dead and and waited with him till he was dead and and waited with him till he was dead and and waited with him till he was dead and and waited with him till he was dead and and waited with him till he was dead and waited years old; was discharged in 1863; his name was John E. Cox, but he sometimes omitted the E. Was about five feet six inches in stature; large, brown eyes; brown, curly hair. If you knew him, write to his widow what you know.

Compade Jacob B. Johnson Co. L. 3d.

Mrs. C. Scherer writes: "Can you pub- Ky. Cav., New Albany, Ind

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lion?" Comrade D. B. Cravens, Co. I, 21st Mo., Arbela, Mo., wishes some one to send him a copy of the poem: "Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg," or let him know where he can

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: A number of Union soldiers were captured and pa-Co. G, was put in command of the de-tachment. I always understood that he or Winter of 1861, and marched under roled somewhere in Kentucky in the Fall a rebel guard and marched up through Comrade Chas. Williams, 50th Pa., Port Corydon, Ind. (the old State capital), to Clinton, Pa., desires any comrade who knows how, to write to him and tell him don one of them giving his north of Corydon, one of them giving his name as the bees will take home and work into Nathaniel Green Fullerton, and belonging to some Illinois regiment, was stricken Mary E. Cox, Hutchinson, Kans., writes down at the farm house of Joseph Deto learn in what regiment and company her weese, and died in a few days, with typhoid fever, and was buried at Bethlehem Ceme-

long journey of Lieut. Chas. E. Barker, to see once more the flag of his old regiment—the 25th Iowa—which he carried in the assault on Vicksburg. When he saw it he said:

"When that old flag was new and bright, I waded through blood, over the dead bodies of my best friends and through a storm of shot and shell to grab it from a rebel soldier's hands. There's where it got the powder and blood stains; there's where it was shot to tatters; but we saved her, Joe."

to his widow what you know.

Comrade Jacob B. Johnson, Co. I, 3d U. S. C. T., writes: "On July 21, 1863, I, with 20 or more others, went to Bridgeton, N. J., to a recruiting office and offered to enlist as part of the quota of New Jersey. They told us they had no authority to send colored men to shoot white traitors. The next day we went to Philadelphia—it from a rebel soldier's hands. There's where it was shot to tatters; but were accepted without hesitation, and were mustered into the U. S. service.

Mrs. C. Scherer writes: "Can you pub
to his widow what you know.

Comrade Jacob B. Johnson, Co. I, 3d Du. S. C. T., writes: "On July 21, 1863, I, with 20 or more others, went to Bridgeton, N. J., to a recruiting office and offered to enlist as part of the quota of New Jersey. They told us they had no authority are buried there, and on Memorial Day this comrade's grave receives the same attention as others. Any information contentions will be promptly answered—Line V. Ky. Car. New Albany, Ind.

Mrs. C. Scherer writes: "Can you pub-

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lish a description of the barracks or stockade in which the prisoners were held, in Elmira, N. Y., during the war of the rebel-

Comrade Henry A. Arnold, Co. I, 11th procure it-price of any volume in which it can be found, etc.

Where Did He Belong?